The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.—Socrates.

WHOLE NO. 1123. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 32.

Progress of Lame Duck Amendment

The ratification of the so-called lame duck amendment to the Federal Constitution by sixteen States makes it sure that this important proposal for strengthening representative government will become part of the fundamental law early next year. Favorable action by twenty more States will finalize it.

The fact that every State legislature which has convened this year has adopted the amendment is convincing evidence that the reform has been needed for many years and was put forward by wise statesmanship.

The imperative need of the amendment is emphatically demonstrated by the present campaign. Fundamental issues are being discussed which concern all the people. One-third of the members of the United States Senate and all the members of the House of Representatives will be elected on these issues.

Nearly 100 of the members of the present Congress have already been retired in primaries and conventions. Many more will be defeated in November. But every one of them, whether defeated for nomination or in the election, will function in the short session of Congress, which sits during next December, January, and February, and enact legislation which concerns all the people of the United States.

On the other hand, the Congressmen who are chosen in November will not take office until thirteen months after they are elected unless the President of the United States convenes a special session of Congress.

This sort of legislative procedure results in harsh and merited criticism of representative government and gives considerable justification to the charge that it is bungling, inefficient and incapable of acting quickly in a crisis.

When the lame duck amendment goes into effect members of the Congress and the President will take over the Government two months after the people have elected them instead of thirteen months afterward.

It puts a stop to defeated representatives enacting laws, often for personal reasons rather than in the public interest. It gives Congress the right to remain in session as long as it sees fit instead of arbitrarily adjourning on the fourth of March every other year.

It will give representative government a long-needed opportunity to demonstrate that it is really a government of, by, and for the people.

The lame duck amendment has always had the full support of the American Federation of Labor.

ELECT ADAMS TO SENATE PRESIDENT GREEN URGES

American Federation of Labor Head Declares Former Senator Is Friend of Workers and Should Receive Complete Support of Colorado Working Men and Women.

Washington.—All working men and women and their friends in Colorado should be active boosters in the campaign to send former Senator Alva B. Adams back to the United States Senate, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to organized labor in that State.

Stressing the importance of electing the friends of labor to Congress and defeating the enemies of labor, Mr. Green said:

"I wish to call your particular attention to the candidacy of former Senator Alva Blanchard Adams for election as United States Senator.

"When in Congress he was sympathetic with all measures in favor of labor and people.

"In all his public and private life he has shown a desire to be helpful in securing remedial legislation.

"We urge every support be given to his candidacy."

N. Y. UNION ASKED TO BID ON SEWING FOR THE NEEDY

Ladies Garment Workers Considers Making Clothing for 263,000 Poor Families—Two Months' Work for 1,000.

New York.—Officials of the Emergency Work Bureau of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee requested officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union to submit an estimate of the cost of converting about 4,000,000 yards of cotton cloth into garments for the families of 263,000 needy New Yorkers.

The estimate of the costs and the number of the various types of garments were sent to Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the unemployment committee, for decision.

The meeting was arranged through the efforts of Representative F. H. La Guardia, who said he was convinced it would be possible to work out a constructive and economical method of converting the cloth into garments in the most efficient way and to obtain the widest benefit to those engaged to do the work.

A misunderstanding that arose ten days ago when the first announcement concerning the project was given out, was cleared up. It had been reported that the Gibson committee intended to have the 4,000,000 yards of cloth turned into clothing by voluntary labor. It was explained that this was not the intention of the committee. The undertaking was too vast and it would take too long to have volunteer labor fashion the garments by hand.

If the work is done by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, all overhead except rent and light would be eliminated. It is expected the manufacturers will permit the use of their facilities without cost.

It was estimated that the conversion of the cloth into garments would keep 1,000 persons employed for two months.

Busch Says Beer Will Put Thousands of Idle to Work

Pittsburgh, Pa.—August J. Busch, Jr., vice president and general manager of the Anheuser Busch Brewery, St. Louis, stated in an interview here that as soon as the Volstead Act is amended to permit the manufacture and sale of beer his company would put 10,000 men to work. "This would include," he said, "all branches of our company, such as office force, salesmen, drivers and so on, and those needed for such supplies as printing, shipping cases, barrels and equipment.

"Our company would be required to invest five to seven million dollars to establish a modern brewing system and distribution. Thousands of orders have already been received."

Busch said his company did not want the return of the saloon, but favored the Canadian system.

JOBLESS IN BELFAST PROTEST DOLE SLASH

10,000 Unemployed Resist Police Fire With Stones, Burn Tram Cars, and Erect Barricades and Trenches in Streets Where Hand-to-Hand Fighting Occurred.

Belfast, Northern Ireland.—A demonstration of 10,000 jobless workers against a slash in unemployment insurance benefits ended in a riot in which three men were killed and scores injured.

Trenches and barricades were erected in the streets where hand-to-hand fighting occurred.

The demonstrators defied the prohibition of Chief of Police Sir Charles Wickham against gatherings of the unemployed. The disturbances began when the police tried to break up the demonstration by baton charges. Failing in this, they fired into the crowd. The demonstrators retaliated by stoning the police and then marched the streets smashing windows and tearing down doors, gates, blinds and signs to build bonfires.

Following the demonstration, more than 2,000 police patrolled the city on foot and in armored cars.

Several members of the City Corporation appealed to the Lord Mayor to take steps promptly to relieve distress and hunger among the jobless. The Lord Mayor conferred with the workers' representatives regarding work or further relief.

HOLLAND LABOR FIGHTS GOVERNMENT "ECONOMY"

Nation-wide Demonstrations Held to Prevent Drastic Budget Cuts Designed to Make Workers Stand the Costs of the Business Depression.

Amsterdam, Holland.—The organized trade union movement and the Social Democratic party of Holland took up the cudgels against the so-called "economy report" by which Government and reactionaries are using the depression to break down the social and economic achievements of the workers.

The economy report estimates a deficit of 100 million guilders for 1933, and recommends drastic slashes to balance the budget. Many of the reductions directly hit the workers. They include: 15 per cent decrease in unemployment insurance benefits; 8 per cent cut in salaries of married civil servants, and 13 per cent of unmarried civil servants, and 12 per cent reduction in number of civil service employes. The "economies" also call for heavy slashes in the expenditure for education, defense, canal supervision. The appropriation for the Ministry of Labor and Commerce comes in for a cut of 13 million guilders.

The organized labor movement issued an appeal urging both trade unionists and Social Democrats to fight the Government at every step in its anti-labor proposals to saddle the cost of the depression on the backs of the workers instead of making those who own and control industry, who are primarily responsible for the policies which have brought about the depression, pay for it by increased levies on property owners.

A great campaign was prepared against the measures, with open air meetings throughout the country. These demonstrations are scheduled to have their climax in November when the new proposals will be brought before Parliament.

Strike and Lockout Crimped By Industrial Disputes Law

Toronto, Canada.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, was proclaimed by Mr. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, and became effective at once.

The law provides that in the event of a dispute between workers and employers, there may be no strike or lockout until there has been an arbitration between the interested parties.

The act does not apply to the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Company or to the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, both of which are governed by commissions appointed by the Government.

On all other respects the Ontario law re-enacts the provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Collective Bargaining Necessary To Protect Workers, Howard Says

President of International Typographical Union Tells How High Wages and Short Hours Have Been Secured for Organized Labor in Printing Industry.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The importance of joint agreements between organized labor and employers to protect working men and women and maintain economic stability was stressed by Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, in a radio address here on "Collective Bargaining."

Typical Wage Agreement

Mr. Howard said, in part:

"Collective bagaining is thus not only a process of joint negotiations, but it is also a device for securing a joint agreement. The substance of that agreement deals not only with wages and working conditions, but also with such matters as apprenticeship, standards of craftsmanship, and provision for the adjustment of disputes by conciliation and arbitration. It creates in an industry a standard of performance and an orderly process of adjustment.

"Let us consider a trade agreement as it has been developed by the International Typographical Union. The record of this organization in the development of collective bargaining and contractual relationship is outstanding. A typical wage agreement consists of five parts:

"1. The period that the agreement is to remain in effect.

"2. Unit of hours established for the work-day and work-week.

"3. Wage rates for various classes of employes.

"4. Conditions under which service is to be performed.

"5. A joint agency composed of representatives of the workers and the employers to settle disputes arising from ending the contract and differences respecting a new agreement.

Organized Printers' Achievements

"Let us see what has been achieved by this method. I select the printing industry.

"The International Typographical Union is an organization composed of 80,000 men and women located in 800 cities and towns in all sections of the North American continent. These men and women produce the newspaper you enjoy with your breakfast and the books and magazines which become the companions of your leisure hours.

"During the eighty years this organization has existed it has maintained peace in the industry and established many benefits for the enjoyment and protection of its members.

"It has maintained high wage standards and regulated the hours of labor to give opportunity for recreation and education.

Shorter Hours

"It was the first organization to establish the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week.

"In less than a century it has established conditions that have increased the printer's average age at death from 29 years to 58 years.

"It was the first organization to conduct an organized campaign against the white plague more than forty years ago.

Old-Age Pensions

"An old-age pension system has been established and maintained to remove one of the worst fears of old age, and each year it now pays old-age pensions to retired members in excess of one and a half million dollars. To the beneficiaries of the deceased members each year it pays a half million dollars.

"For those who are incapacitated by age or disease it maintains a home and a sanatorium that is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world.

Unemployment Benefits

"During the last two years of the present panic, local unions of this organization have paid in cash to unemployed members $3,407,556 and 30,000 members are working a five-day week to spread existing employment.

"If one comparatively small group of working men and women has accomplished this result through collective bargaining, it should be apparent that by complete organization of all classes of workers we could deal effectively with this great national problem.

"Complete organization of the workers and universal recognition of collective bargaining would lessen the probability of future panics."

Mr. Howard's address was the fifth in a series on labor problems given every Sunday under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, with the cooperation of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, the American Federation of Labor and the University of Chicago Press.

GREEN BACKS WOOD FOR U. S. SENATE

President of A. F. of L. Says Head of Missouri State Federation of Labor Will Be Needed in the Next Congress—Has Had 20 Years Experience in Labor Legislation.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, strongly urges trade unionists and their friends in Missouri to do everything possible to elect Ruben T. Wood, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, to the United States Senate.

Mr. Wood has been at the head of the State Federation of Labor for twenty years and has been associated with all State legislation in the interest of the Missouri workers during this period.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said, "is deeply interested in the coming election in Missouri and hopes that the organized wage earners and their sympathizers will take an active interest in electing friends of labor to Congress and defeating the enemies of labor.

"We wish to impress upon labor and its friends that Mr. R. T. Wood, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, is a candidate for Congress.

"We urge that every aid be given President Wood's candidacy, as labor will need his influence in the next Congress.

"The great battle of Labor is to elect members of Congress who will protect the people from objectionable legislation and who will vote for remedial legislation."

ELECT SENATOR WAGNER A. F. OF L. CHIEF SAYS

President Green Declares New York Senator Is Staunch Friend of the Workers—Opposed Injunction Judge Parker for Supreme Court and Supported Anti-Injunction Bill.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged all trade unionists and their friends in the State of New York to give their complete support to the candidacy of Senator Robert F. Wagner for reelection to the United States Senate.

In a letter sent to every A. F. of L. organization in the State, Mr. Green said:

"We wish to especially urge the support of all organized workers and their friends for the reelection of Senator Robert F. Wagner, whose whole life has been given in advancing the cause of humanity.

"During his term in the United States Senate he has taken an outstanding position on every measure in which labor was interested.

"His fight for relief of the unemployed will long be remembered.

"Despite every obstacle and all the influences against him he succeeded in having a law passed appropriating $2,122,000,000 to be distributed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the relief of the unemployed.

"He was one of the leaders in the campaign to pass an anti-injunction bill and his advice proved most helpful.

"When appointment of Judge John J. Parker to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States was before the United States Senate he was instrumental in defeating confirmation."

Longshoremen Get 75 Cents An Hour by New Agreement

New York.—Officials of the International Longshoremen's Association signed a new wage agreement with the New York Shipping Association affecting around 30,000 pier workers from Maine to Virginia.

The new wage scale is 75 cents an hour for a 44-hour week and $1.10 an hour for overtime. The agreement expires on October 1, 1933.

287,856 RAILWAY MEN LOSE JOBS IN ONE YEAR

Interstate Commerce Commission Report Says Executives Slashed Wages of Employes $63,304,448 During 12 Months Ending July 15.

Washington.—The executives in charge of the Class 1 steam railways of the country, embracing all those having $1,000,000 or more of gross annual revenue, reduced the aggregate number of employes almost 22 per cent and their wage compensation aggregate by more than 34 per cent during the year to the middle of July, 1932, the Interstate Commerce Commission announced in a wage statistics report.

The report, showing a total of 1,021,937 employes as of the middle of July, 1932, is compiled from 170 reports covering 156 Class 1 line-haul railways, 17 switching and terminal companies of this class, and eight small railways included in system reports.

All these covered 242,276 miles of road, excluding mileage of switching and terminal companies.

"Class 1 railways," the Commission's summary stated, "reported a total of 1,021,937 employes as of the middle of July, 1932. The total compensation was $120,559,627.

"Compared with returns for the corresponding month of last year, the summary for July, 1932, shows a decrease in the number of employes of 287,856, or 21.98 per cent.

"The total compensation shows a decrease of $63,304,448, or 34.43 per cent."

The number of employes at the middle of the month in July, 1932, is distributed in the report as follows: Executives, officials and staff assistants 13,329, a decrease of 2,072 compared with a year ago; professional, clerical and general 179,628, decrease 42,604; maintenance of way and structures 223,977, decrease 79,848; maintenance of equipment and stores 266,898, decrease 76,017; transportation (other than train, engine and yard) 131,436, decrease 29,127; transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders and hostlers) 13,518, decrease 4,035; transportation (train and engine service) 193,151, decrease 54,153.

In each of these items, there was a decrease as compared with June, 1932, as well as with July, 1931.

Chicago Restaurant Adopts 8-Hour Day Without Pay Cut

Chicago.—Leighton's Co-operative Lunch Company, operating three lunch rooms in Chicago, adopted the eight-hour day for all employes without wage cuts or price increases. H. H. Jenkins, managing supervisor of the company, said the shorter work day had resulted in increased interest and efficiency by the employes and larger patronage from the public.

Italian Government Aids International 40-Hour Week

Rome, Italy.—The international movement for the 40-hour week received an impetus in Italy by the action of the Ministry of Corporations in asking all confederations of employers and workers to make a study of the practical effects of a reduction of the hours of work in various industries, and at the same time to show what adaptations would be necessary to insure the complete efficiency of the new system.

The Ministry of Corporations will use the data in a report to the next session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, which is making an inquiry into the possibility of a compulsory reduction of the hours of work to 40 in the week by international agreements.

Illinois 5-Day Week Bill Sponsored by Soderstrom

Springfield, Ill.—Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, introduced a general five-day week bill in the state legislature of Illinois.

119 NEW YORK WORKERS KILLED IN ONE MONTH

Industrial Commissioner Gives Gruesome Account of Death Penalty Imposed on Employes by Accidents.

Albany, N. Y.—One hundred and nineteen workers in the State of New York were killed by industrial accidents during the month of August, according to a statement by Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins.

The killed workers left 163 dependents, including 59 widows, one widower, 89 children, 13 parents, and one sister.

Employers Responsible for Deaths

An examination of the causes of the deaths indicates that most of them would have been prevented if employers had provided adequate industrial safety.

In describing these preventable fatalities, Commissioner Perkins said:

Eight Killed by Falling Objects

"Three of the eight workers who were fatally injured by falling objects met death in trenches the sides of which caved upon them. Another workman's death is attributed to injuries received in a similar accident in 1923. Four other men were struck down by these objects: a tree that was blown down, a bin that toppled over, a concrete form and falling plaster.

Explosions Kill Five

"Explosions cost the lives of five workers.

"A fireman for a laundry was repairing a steam pipe when the boiler exploded. A janitor opened the door of a hot water stove as it exploded. A workman was boiling automobile top dressing when the container exploded. An engineer was operating a steam shovel located on an ash dump when the heap exploded, and a truck driver died of burns due to an explosion as he was shutting down a motor after filling the gas tank.

Electricity Kills Four

"The four deaths by electricity were mainly among public utility employes. A lineman was standing on the top arm of a transformer frame when an explosion occurred at the top of the pole. A splicer's helper was killed by a low voltage while at work on a secondary distribution box. A trouble finder was examining the apparatus on a tower when he came in contact with high tension wires and an engineer died of burns from a switch that flashed and set his clothing aflame.

Machinery Kills Five

"There were five men who died of injuries attributed to machine accidents. A laborer was cutting iron on a shearing machine when a piece flew out and stuck into his chest, and two road construction men were injured by road-making machines. A fire cleaner's hand was caught between a roller and belt of a coal-conveyor as he was cleaning one of the rolls. His body was drawn into the conveyor and crushed. The other machinery accident was caused by a bursting emery wheel.

"Four deaths due to harmful substances were reported to have been caused by inhaling coal gas, sulphur dioxide fumes, foundry dust and the use of dyes in preparing furs."

Swedish Miners Ask 5-Day Week Without Earnings Cut

Stockholm, Sweden.—The eighteenth ordinary congress of the Swedish Miners' Union adopted a resolution calling for the introduction of the five-day week for all workers in the Swedish mining industry. In presenting the resolution the executive committee declared that improved methods of production should make possible a reduction of the hours of work without lowering the workers' standard of living.

In a resolution dealing with unemployment the congress declared that the industrial depression had been particularly severe on the miners' union, at least one-third of the members being out of work and the great majority of the rest on short time. The congress said the resources of the union's unemployment fund were insufficient to provide for the jobless and urged that both State and local authorities grant increased funds for relief in cash and for relief work at wages high enough to enable the unemployed to provide for their families.

The congress also called for the introduction of statutory unemployment insurance.

ELECTRIC CONCERN PREFERS REHABILITATED WORKERS

By MABEL L. LOBER,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

Rehabilitation workers soon find that it is not the handicap that is of primary importance, but the ability and capability of the person to be placed and the suitability of the job.

The emphasis is on the points of similarity between the so-called normal person and the handicapped worker and his ability to produce equally on the job. The agent accepts the positive attitude towards a handicapped worker and takes stock of his possibilities. He does not dramatize his limitations.

Rehabilitation workers have been preaching that handicapped persons make steady, reliable employes. Therefore, they were interested to have their findings upheld by a scientific study carried on at the Western Electric Company plant at Kearney, N. J.

The study showed that 7.9 per cent more non-handicapped persons resigned than did handicapped; 7 per cent more absences were among the nonhandicapped; 5.6 per cent fewer accidents were among the handicapped; 7.4 per cent more normal persons were laid off as unsuited to job; 4.6 per cent as against 4 per cent had an increase in income.

As a result of this study this company has adopted a policy of hiring the handicapped worker, not because he is handicapped, but because he makes a good worker at a suitable job.

City Council Helps Labor Food Kitchen for Jobless

East Liverpool, Ohio.—The city council of East Liverpool placed $2,000 at the disposal of the Community Relief Kitchen, sponsored by the Trades and Labor Council and actively supported by President James M. Duffy and members of the executive board of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters. The main kitchen is located in the brotherhood's headquarters with a branch in the East End. President Harry Bennett of the Trades and Labor Council anounced sixty men and thirty women had volunteered their services for the East End branch. He said fifteen of them would be used each day, five men and ten women.

Philadelphia Workers Urged To Defeat Beck and Stokes

President of A. F. of L. Says Both Congressmen Are Labor's Foes—Urges Election of Shanahan, Trade Union Official, in Place of Beck, and Dougherty, Son of a Union Miner, Instead of Stokes.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced James M. Beck, Representative in Congress from the second Pennsylvania district, and Edward L. Stokes, Representative from the sixth district, as enemies of labor, and urged working men and women of Philadelphia to elect John J. Shanahan, business representative of the Theatrical Stage Employes in place of Beck and Prof. H. V. Dougherty to Succeed Stokes.

In a general letter to Organized Labor in Philadelphia, Mr. Green said:

"There are two candidates for Congress from Philadelphia that I am sure the Organized Labor movement will oppose. They are Representative James Montgomery Beck of the second district and Edward Lowber Stokes of the sixth district.

Beck Opposed Anti-Injunction Bill

"The most bitter antagonist to the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill was Representative Beck. He assailed the measure as did no other member of the House of Representatives. He used all arguments possible against the bill, most of them pure misrepresentations. Notwithstanding his opposition to the bill, it passed the House by a vote of 363 to 13.

"Representative Beck was joined by twelve of the most bitter enemies in the House. He also favored the sales tax, the object of which is to relieve the well-to-do from taxation, the loss to be made up by the sales tax on those least able to pay.

Shanahan's Good Record

"Representative Beck's opponent, Mr. John J. Shanahan, is business representative of the Theatrical Stage Employes. He is an outstanding labor official of Philadelphia and has a record second to none for his interest in matters pertaining to labor. We urge that you give him every support possible.

Stokes Opposed Labor

"Representative Stokes in his first term in Congress showed his antagonism to Labor. He also voted in favor of the sales tax and to cut wages of Government employes from ten to twenty per cent.

"Threats have been made by leaders in Congress that more objectionable measures against Labor will be considered. It is therefore necessary that candidates who are known to be fair to Labor and the people be elected.

Dougherty Is Friend of Workers

"The opponent of Representative Stokes is Mr. H. V. Dougherty, who for the past twenty-six years has been Professor of English in a Philadelphia educational institution. He is the son of a union anthracite coal miner, and began at the age of sixteen to earn his own living as a teacher in the public schools.

"The officials of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union have assured me that he is a friend of Labor and could be depended upon to vote for remedial legislation. Let me urge you to do everything possible for his election.

Retire Both Beck and Stokes

"I am sure the organized workers and their friends in Philadelphia are just as much interested in the defeat of Representatives Beck and Stokes as is the American Federation of Labor.

"You are therefore urged to appoint committees to see that all members and their sympathetic friends go to the polls on election day and vote against the two Representatives mentioned.

"Let it not be said after the election that Labor supported an enemy instead of a friend."

GOV'T DICTATORSHIP MENACES GERMAN LABOR

Leipart Declares Organized Workers Should be "Ready and Armed" to Meet Attacks on the Liberty of the Masses and the Progress of the Trade Unions.

Berlin, Germany.—The opposition of the German Government to those principles of social policy and the statutory rights of the workers, which have long been regarded throughout Europe as a pattern, brought decisive action from the General Council of the German National Trade Union Center.

Th. Leipart, president of the council, addressed a letter to all trade unionists pointing out the great seriousness of the situation, in which the Government is undertaking to make the working people stand the brunt of the burden of the depression, and urged the workers to stand together in the crisis.

According to the press reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Leipart said in part:

"We are now going through a period of very strong reaction, which compels us to pursue new methods of trade union policy.

"We wanted to bring about the rise of the workers through democracy, reason and the general well-being, without resort to civil war and its resulting miseries.

"We wanted to help in the creation of a better economic and social order on the basis of law and civilization by a policy of moderation and responsibility and in a spirit of real co-operation. Our political and economic opponents have forced us to abandon this way but we stand prepared to take up the challenge.

"Our fight will be harder than ever before. Against us we have, as always, the Government, and the forces of the bourgeoisie and landlordism, because they do not know or do not understand our aims. The massed powers of reaction are lined up against a disunited working class.

"Do you not realize that an end must at last be made to this discord and internal strife?

"The prospects for our fight are not inauspicious if we only stand together. We have more freedom of movement than in the past. There is no need for discouragement. We can go into this fight for the rights of the workers with heads held high in steadfast courage.

"We stand today at the cross-roads. Should the economic plans of the Government fail, capitalism is finished. Then come what may, we shall be ready and armed!"

After appealing to the German workers to give their votes in the coming election for "democracy and social justice" and urging those workers at present outside to join the ranks of the unions affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, Leipart concluded:

"The trade unions are your only hope. They form that united front of all workers which at this time in our history is more than ever necessary. We can cry to our opponents: 'We are not done for! By your reaction is our strength increased and multiplied. There is no power in the world which can overcome the free trade unions of Germany!'"

10,632,227 EMPLOYED WOMEN IN UNITED STATES IN 1930

3,071,302 Married Women Working Reported by Census.

Washington.—Large increases in the proportion of all women gainfully employed and in the proportion of gainfully employed married women occurred between 1890 and 1930 according to information of the 1930 census of population made public by the Census Bureau.

The 1930 census disclosed that of 42,837,149 women 15 years old or over, 10,632,227, or 24.8 per cent were gainfully occupied. Forty years before, only 18.9 per cent were working. Of the married women, only 4.6 per cent were working in 1890, while 11.7 per cent, or 3,071,302 were occupied at the time of the last census.

Of all working women, the married ones constituted 28.9 per cent in 1930, against 13.9 per cent four decades before.

More than half the single women and those whose marital status was not reported were gainfully employed in 1930, while about 34 per cent of the widowed and divorced women were working.

With 29.9 per cent of its married women gainfully employed, the District of Columbia led all the States in this respect, and is followed by the Southern States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida.

In the District of Columbia, however, married women formed only 36.8 per cent of the total of all working women, and was outranked by several States.

Nebraska, Arizona, Mississippi and Florida all reported more than 40 per cent of the gainfully employed women were married.

Wisconsin Employers Attack Women's Minimum Wage Law

Madison, Wis.—The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has under consideration an application of a number of manufacturers to have the minimum wage law for women lowered and the night work law repealed. The campaign for this blow at women's protective legislation in Wisconsin was carried on by the Bear Brand Hosiery Company, which threatened to move out of the State unless the standards for women's work are lowered.

The present laws are supported by the entire organized labor movement. It is not believed the Industrial Commission wil yield to the demands of the manufacturers who desire to return to the low labor standards which prevailed in Wisconsin before the present protective laws were placed on the statute books.

French Labor Federation Moves to End Double Jobs

Paris, France.—The General Council of the French General Confederation of Labor initiated measures to stop "double earnings" which it was stated many wage earners receive by following a subsidiary occupation and therefore increasing the number of unemployed. The council held that with unemployment increasing the practice is open to very grave criticism.

Depression Result of Underpaying Workers, Big Executive Declares

New York.—Labor's contentions that wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness and that the present depression is the result of this is backed up by the head of a big enterprise, quoted by a writer in the conservative Magazine of Wall Street. The executive, said to be the head of a "very large company," is quoted as follows:

"American labor is the cheapest labor in the world. It is cheaper than Chinese coolie labor. I did a little curious figuring the other day, for example, and found that it would cost more to build a skyscraper with Chinese labor at 12 cents an hour than with American labor at $15 a day. Actually, I think we have been under-paying labor. **Wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness. And there we come to the heart of the trouble.**

"This over-production we have talked about so much is really the result of under-pay. We increased production without proportionately expanding the payroll. That is the same as saying that we did not increase buying power in proportion to production. The worker is the consumer; **if he produces more than he can buy you get what we call over-production.**

"This understanding of the situation is now pretty widespread. If wages are kept down as business revives, the revival will be shortlived. **The maximum possible proportion must go to labor if new prosperity is to be sustained.** I am convinced that wages will rise rapidly as times get better, that rates of pay will increase even while there are still large numbers of unemployed.

"In fact, wages as high as the traffic will bear for those employed is the surest way to provide jobs for the workless. This is no altruistic theory of mine. The historic tendency supports it. Wages from decade to decade have steadily increased faster than the price of commodities.

"It couldn't be otherwise with per capita production increasing. If men increase their productive capacity their buying power must increase if the enlarged production is to be consumed. That means that wages must increase faster than commodity prices. So, I will make a prediction: in the next three years wages will go up faster than prices. **If they don't we shall have no real and general prosperity."**